

## **Historic, Archive Document**

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TURN TO POMOLOGY  
OR OF NOMENCLATURE.

H. J. and ALFRED  
**MITTING'S**  
NEW AND STANDARD  
**BERRIES**  
MORRIS, ILL. P.O. Box 217.

Office in the FIRST  
TRUST AND SAVINGS  
BANK BUILDING.



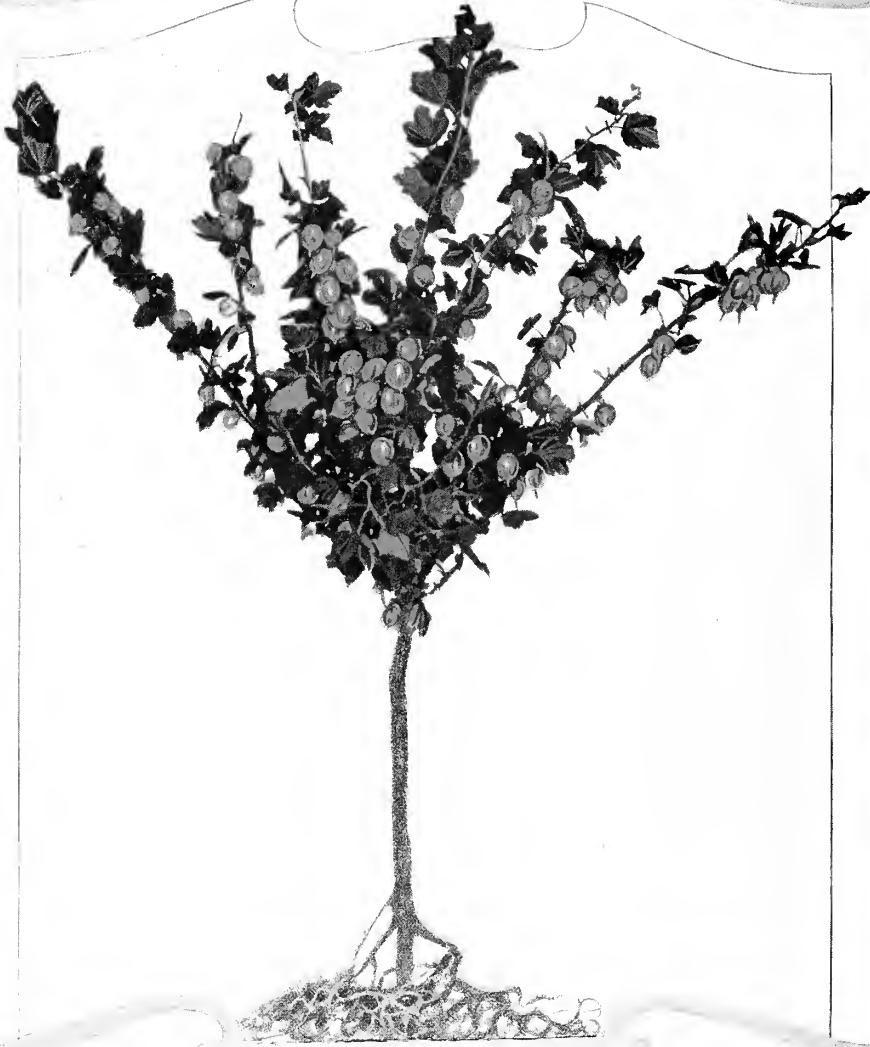
NEW MACATAWA EVERBEARING  
BLACKBERRY ORIGINATED BY  
**ALFRED MITTING.**

AND BEING INTRODUCED BY

**JOHN LEWIS CHILDS**

SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS  
FLORAL PARK N.Y.

1 9 1 7



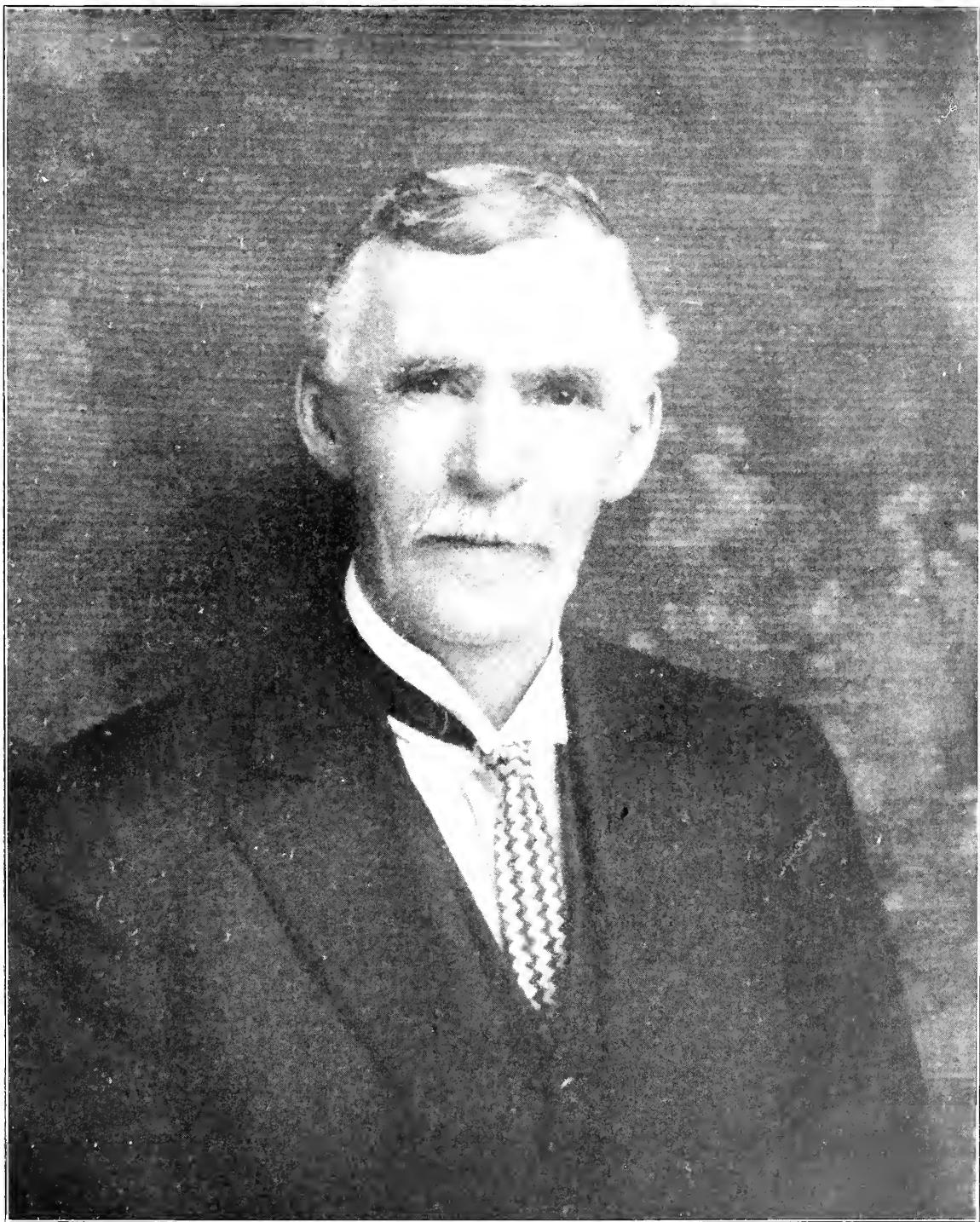
#### Mitting's Golden Drop Gooseberry

**A**BOUT the same size as an early Richmond Cherry, with thin, golden yellow skin, so nearly transparent that the seeds can be seen when the berry is fully ripe. Flavor rich and sweet. Though not suitable for canning, they are extra good for every other purpose. It ripens early—in Michigan from June 15 to July 4, coming before Red Raspberries. Plant very compact, with heavy, dark green leaves. We have never noticed mildew on the foliage. Bushes get large in a short time. Strong, two-year-old plants with bushy tops grown in single-stem form—Mitting's selected superior strain. Our 1911 crop sold to Thomas Cannery Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mitting's Whinham's Gooseberry is shown in full colors, and is fully described on inside of back cover. Turn to it.

16 Friends  
11-19-1917

210 107



Alfred Mitting, Expert Horticulturalist from a Commercial Standpoint

# ANNOUNCEMENT

"JOHN LEWIS CHILDS," Inc., Seedsman and Florist, Floral Park, N. Y.

Will introduce "ALFRED MITTING'S Famous New MACATAWA EVERBEARING BLACKBERRY" throughout the UNITED STATES in their 1917 catalogs.

"ALFRED MITTING and JOHN LEWIS CHILDS" have been business friends for a great many years. Mr. Mitting originated the New Macatawa Everbearing Blackberry in 1909 at Holland, Mich., and was first introduced by him in a small way in 1912.

The MACATAWA is a cross between the GIANT HIMALAYA and the EARLY ELDORADO blackberries. The name comes from two Indian names, meaning cold winters and dry summers, and was suggested to Mr. Mitting from the fact that the Macatawa withstands, without the slightest damage, the coldest winters and driest summers.

The Macatawa has the characteristics of both its parents. It is coreless and almost seedless, very solid, jet black when ripe, flavor of port wine, being very sweet. It

is a large berry, being oblong in shape and very uniform. It will average three and a quarter inches one way, by three and three-quarters inches the other way.

It is also called the "MILLION DOLLAR BLACKBERRY," and is the only TRUE EVERBEARING BLACKBERRY KNOWN.

We have shipped this berry to many countries. For further information please refer to description on page 3 and also references.

This fine berry is controlled by H. J. and ALFRED MITTING. We will supply Mr. Childs with the True Macatawa this season. If you feel that you would rather order your Macatawa plants along with your order of garden seeds and bulbs from Mr. Childs we would be pleased to have you do so. All plants, seeds and bulbs that Mr. Childs and ourselves send out are the best that we can grow and deal in.

We have built up our tremendous business on good stock, honesty and promptness. We are well supplied with the finest lot of plants we have ever raised for this year's



Field of Giant Himalaya 1-Year-Old Plants

supply. We doubt if we are going to have enough plants to go around. We advise you to order early. We have sold over \$100,000 Macatawa Everbearing Blackberry plants since 1912. All of our plants are healthy, strong and will be shipped to you in first class condition already pruned and ready to set out. Instructions for planting and caring for our plants will be easily found in this catalog. We have expert packers that do nothing but pack. That is their trade. Then, again, our growers are berry growers that have been at the business for years.

We offer \$1,000.00 to any party that has or can produce a better blackberry than the "NEW MACATAWA EVERBEARING BLACKBERRY."

We CHALLENGE YOU to produce the goods. We are in the market for new berries for the good of the people. Let us know if you have one. Read the following named conditions carefully; they are interesting.

1. Twenty-five plants to be tested by us two years.
2. Size of berries.
3. Hardiness of plants.
4. Habit of growth.
5. Average yield of crop.
6. Flavor of berries.
7. Ease of picking of crop.
8. Shipping quality of berries.
9. Freedom of berries from core and seeds.

10. All parties wishing to enter into this are requested to purchase at least one dozen MACATAWA EVERBEARING BLACKBERRY plants one year old this year.

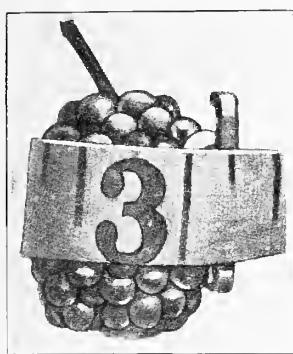
This challenge offer has now been standing for three years and not one single party has produced a better blackberry than the Macatawa.

Have you any that you would like to sell? If not get busy, now that you know where the right market is.

# "ALFRED MITTING'S NEW MACATAWA EVERBEARING BLACKBERRY."

## Description.

This picture shows condition No. 2.



The Macatawa Berry

three and three-quarters inches the other way.

"It is the only TRUE EVERBEARING BLACKBERRY KNOWN," with such a fine backbone, and has many friends. The Macatawa has been shipped to England, South America, China and Japan. Following this description you will find several references on the Macatawa and other berries from some of the above named countries.

From the time that Spring opens till frost sets in the Fall it continues to grow and bloom and fruit continuously. We have seen and picked berries that had frozen on the branches and had stayed there until we picked them off the following spring.

The Macatawa is of upright growth, self branching and requires no support. Half of the season's growth should be pruned back each year just as soon as the fruiting season is over, and all dead wood trimmed out and burned each year. You will thus secure fruit of uniform size and of great abundance, from 15,000 to 18,000 quarts to the acre the second crop.

The plants come from suckers and not from tips. Young plants should be placed five feet apart in the rows and the rows eight feet apart.

The plants delight in plenty of water, as they are rapid growers and require more water than the average varieties of berries, except strawberries.

When placed on the market the Macatawa berry will outsell any other berry and bring a substantial return. They will produce more high grade fruit to the acre than any other blackberry that we know of. If you want a berry of rapid growth, of great abundance of fine fruit for ready sale, you can not find one that will approach the New Macatawa Everbearing Blackberry.

We have sold over 900,000 plants of the Macatawa since we first introduced it in 1912. We have selected one and two-year-old plants to offer you this season.

The following prices are for all transportation charges prepaid anywhere by us either by mail or express. This applies to foreign countries where we can ship. We will not be held responsible for safe arrival out of United States.

One year old plants, each, 20c; 3 plants, 50c; 6 plants, \$1.00; 12 plants, \$2.00; 25 plants, \$4.00; 50 plants, \$7.50; 100 plants, \$12.00; 250 plants, \$25.00; 500 plants, \$42.50; and 1,000 plants, \$75.00.

Two-year-old plants at twice the price of one-year-old.

We are offering you the cream of the blackberry family. If you order one dozen plants from Mr. Childs and notify us that you have done so, you will be entitled to enter for the \$1,000.00 challenge offer which is offered to you for producing a better blackberry than the New Macatawa Everbearing Blackberry. Any reasonable questions will be cheerfully answered.

## REFERENCES ON MACATAWA.

Memphis, Tenn., June 6, 1916

Alfred Mitting.

Dear Sir: The Macatawa berries purchased from you are bearing their first crop this year and it is some crop. The vines did not grow tall, but threw out great willowy laterals and are simply a sheet of fruit. I will commence to eat them this coming week, they being four weeks ahead of the blackberry and hold their leaves throughout the entire winter, almost a perennial in this latitude. The Himalaya berries bought of you while in Holland, Mich., are now full of fruit and the old vines have heavy new shoots springing from the roots. People who grow these berries in this section complain on this account, and I believe it is due to the fact they let the new wood grow each year too much, instead of cutting them back properly. I will be glad to receive your new price list.

Yours truly,

The above abstract is from a long letter received from a PURE FOOD FACTORY.

Shanghai, China, July 3, 1913.

Alfred Mitting, Holland, Mich.

Dear Sir: The Himalaya berry plants which I ordered from you in March are growing fine. I will order some plants next spring.

Yours truly,

12 Kinkianay Road.

Alfred E. Lippold.

Bogota, May 8, 1916.

Mr. Alfred Mitting, Holland, Mich.

Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to announce to you that the berries that you sent to me, that I asked you for February 27, 1914, are now handsome plants and all growing very well.

This is a good climate for such plants, because this city is 8,700 feet over the sea and the temperature is uniform during all the year—14 Centigrade. Beautiful and healthy climate. We have many berries, but not as good as yours; but in the height grow big and sweet berry. I beg you to send me by parcels post: One dozen Mitting's Whimham Gooseberries; one dozen Boskoop Giant Currants; one dozen Strawberries.

I gave my bankers—Messrs. G. Ausink & Co., New York—the order to send you ten dollars. If there should be any exceeding please send it to me in any plants that you like, as for this climate (other kinds of currants).

Yours,  
Dr. Louis Cuervo Marquez.

L. Browne, Moji, Shimonoseki Straits, Japan,

May 23, 1913.

Alfred Mitting, Esq., Holland, Mich.

Dear Sir: I thank you very much for the kind care you have taken of my mail order. All the plants arrived in excellent condition—nice new sprouts. They are mostly doing well, but owing to the fault of my old Japanese man, they were exposed too soon on a sunny day. Some of them got a setback, but I hope to save them all. The strawberries and rhubarb, Himalay's and Boskoop, all the raspberries, most all the gooseberries, are doing well, and hope the Macatawa will soon sprout. The result is very good, after such a long journey by post. Please send me your circular every year, as it is very interesting.

Yours faithfully,

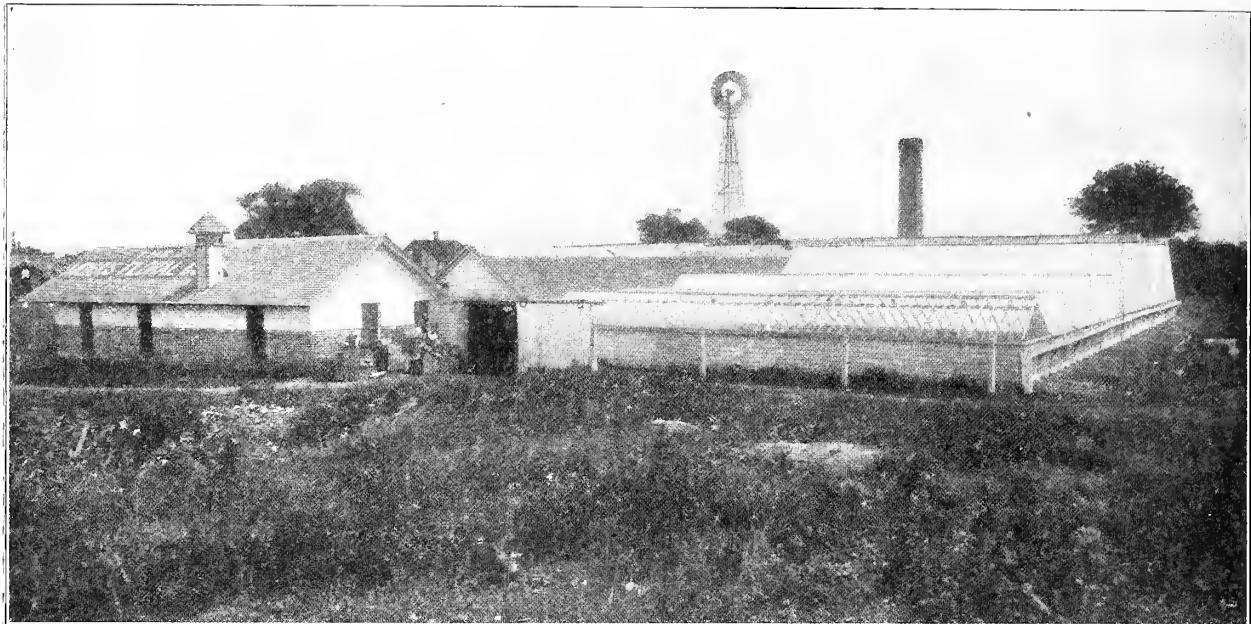
L. Browne.

A little of Alfred Mitting history and the announcement of his berry book:

ALFRED MITTING is an Englishman, having come to this country when he was eighteen years old. He has had forty-nine years of experience. As a gardener, when he was a boy, he started his life's work under his father's guidance on a very large estate in England. For two years and ten months I worked at a potting bench, potting thousands of different varieties of plants and bulbs under that bench. There were over sixty varieties of soil. I learned to mix these many soils thoroughly.

When I first came to this country I worked on my uncle's farm here in Morris, Ill. For fourteen years I drifted around through many states and also went into Winnipeg, Canada. During those fourteen years I spent my time working in the flour mills in the winter and in the summer months I worked on the farm and also grew vegetables and flowers for the Chicago market. I married in 1890 at Morris, Ill., and for three years longer I continued as I had the previous fourteen years.

On the fourth of June, 1893, I started the Morris Floral Company, with some friends, formed into a mutual company. The business outgrew its first location so we incorporated for \$15,000 and put up the big greenhouse shown here.



The \$15,000 Greenhouse at Morris, Ill.

We bought seven acres of land and put up 20,000 square feet of glass, having in all twelve greenhouses.

In 1900 I moved to Loomis, Cal., and started the carnation growing industry. I supplied the wholesale and retail florist trade throughout the United States until 1904, when I moved to Santa Cruz, Cal., and became interested in the growing and shipping of the white calla lily bulbs for the wholesale and retail dealers' and florists' trade throughout the United States. Today there are raised a million dollars' worth of bulbs in Santa Cruz County and all of this has grown since I started the bulb industry there in 1904.

In 1909 I moved to Holland, Mich. There I started the "BERRYDALE EXPERIMENT GARDENS." Here I grew and had grown for me millions of berry plants every year, besides importation of hundreds of thousands of gooseberries, currants and red raspberries.

We still have growers raising plants for us in Holland. These growers bought their original stock from our nursery and we assure you that their stock is true to name. We do not substitute.

In 1911 my son, E. De Roo Mitting, started the Berrydale Nursery for me at Le Roy, Mich. We now raise hundreds of thousands of berry plants and piece roots there every year and will add several acres there soon.

I have moved around so much on account of my poor health. As I had a sunstroke in 1879 it has affected me ever since.

Since 1904 I have traveled a great deal, getting material

for my berry book, and have not stayed in one place more than a year. I have moved back to Morris in order to be close to Chicago, so as I will have the distributing of the book there next year.

My son has taken over the general management of all of my businesses and nurseries, as I am deeply interested in my berry book.

My son is ever on the alert to take advantage of opportunities and you will find him prompt and willing to help you all he can. Nothing pleases him more than to try and help you to have success with your berries. A small order will convince you.

I have always made a hobby of the berry business ever since I came to this country, even when I was deeply interested in other lines.

During my forty-nine years of experience I have made use of methods of great value that are not known to any extent in this country, and I am now teaching my son to follow my footsteps. I am now preparing manuscript for my new berry book, which will be of great value to people interested in berries.

I have gathered many photographs within the last few years and a great many of them will be put into my book. I am writing this book in the most instructive way possible so that the readers will not have to have a dictionary to explain some of the words. You can easily understand every word and put the instructions into practice at once.



Macatawa Berry Row

In Europe the science of berry growing is developed much more highly than it is in America. Over there the growers understand how to get enough berries to bring in \$1,000.00 to \$1,500.00 net profit from one acre if the fruit were sold at the prices we get in America. They grow these berries with methods as much better than ours as their crops are better than ours.

Read the cultural directions in this catalog. They are as simple as it is to be of proper value to you.

I want you to have a copy of my berry book. I know that you will be greatly interested in reading its 150 pages, with many, many pages in four colors, showing the new standard berries that my long years of experience has brought to my attention varieties that I have thoroughly tested out for your benefit and good. I will have this valuable book put up in three styles:

Style 1—Paper cover with color work, at 50 cents postpaid.

Style 2—Cloth cover with four color work, at \$1.00, postpaid.

Style 3—Unfinished sheepskin covers, cover letter in gold and your name in gold on inside. The paper will be of fine grade and color of the cover will be a blue gray. In the book there will be several more varieties in extra fine colors. The price of Style 3 will be \$10.00, postpaid.

Style 1 will be given away free with an order for \$2.50, and Style 2 will be free with a \$5.00 order. Style 3 will

only be given free with an order for \$100.00. Or you can purchase any style book at the prices quoted. The first edition of the books will not be off until August 1, 1917, of the first two styles, and of the Style 3 will not be off until October 1, 1917. Send in your order early as the first lot will be limited to a few thousand books. Order early and when you receive your book, if you are not satisfied with it, return it at once and we will refund your money. We want you to be satisfied.

During my forty-nine years of experience I expended more than \$50,000.00 experimenting and, among other things, I have produced the Macatawa Everbearing Blackberry, which is described in this catalog.

For twenty-six years I have been a national advertiser and mail order man. I have many, many customers both here and abroad. I want you to try my new standard berries and remember this, that every plant that you buy of me is guaranteed to grow. This guarantee applies when you pay my retail price. I will replace them once when they are shipped anywhere in United States, Canada or Mexico.

If you are interested in planting out a large area I will be glad to help you; also will send a well experienced man when cash is sent for traveling expenses both ways and you agree to allow him \$3.00 for hotel bill.

We have laid out many places. We want to help you make a success.

## LUTHER BURBANK'S GIANT HIMALAYA BLACKBERRY.



Himalaya Plant Nursery

We claim that the Giant Himalaya Blackberry is the largest cropping berry in the world. Mr. Burbank originated his Giant Himalaya from a wild berry he procured from the Himalaya Mountains, 6,000 feet above sea level. The berry is black in color.

The vine is a vigorous grower, making thirty to fifty feet in a single season's growth. Enormous clusters of large size berries ripen all summer and fall, making the Himalaya the KING OF THE BLACKBERRY FAMILY AND OF ALL BIG PRODUCERS. The berries have no core, the flavor is sweet and pronounced richness. For pies, jellies, etc., the Himalaya is a grand berry.

This berry full develops its fruit south of St. Louis and in the southern states and coast states, although in some northern localities it does fine when given a wind break for protection. At Holland, Mich., it ran 22,000 quarts to the acre, but in Santa Cruz County, Calif., it produces from 40,000 to 50,000 quarts to the acre.

We have been working with this berry for over eleven years and have sold several millions of plants throughout the United States and some to foreign countries. Eight

years ago we sold a grower in Santa Cruz County enough plants for eight acres. In 1914 this same grower told us that he was getting 40,000 quarts from each acre, and the rows were not full. In the eleven years that we have dealt in this wonderful blackberry millions of plants and a great deal of those sold by other nurseries and ourselves were raised by us. We supplied one nursery one year with 300,000 of the plants, besides supplying hundreds of thousands of plants to other nurseries. Anyone who may not quite understand the growing of this berry we wish that you would write us and we will gladly advise you.

In the matter of evaporation, seventy-five quarts will evaporate to twenty-five pounds. This last year we sent some to several different wholesale dealers for their approval. Their report was: Can you supply us these fine evaporated berries by the carload or trainload?

Also the export trade would call for thousands upon thousands of boxes every year. The South American trade alone would take an immense lot. We ourselves are planning on planting out a large acreage in a year or two for the growing of the Macatawa and Suplative berries, as well as the Giant Himalaya berries, to evaporate the fruit for the Chicago market.

If you are interested in planting out berries for evaporation and would come to Morris we would be pleased to have you do so. A thousand acres would not be any too many to start with. May we hear from you?

Here are some interesting figures—150,000 quarts from three acres. These will evaporate to 50,000 lbs. Selling at 20c a lb., you have the enormous amount of \$10,000.00 gross from only three acres, or a net profit of at least \$6,000.00. Pretty good profit. If anyone would like to have a chat with Mr. Mitting he would be glad at any time to entertain you on the subject. We like to help other people all we can. Gold is not our hobby. You are welcome.

The beauty of evaporated berries is that there are no hard particles when cooked as there are with the sun dried berries.

The Giant Himalaya can be made into jams and jellies, or put into pails for the bakery trade. It is the most profitable berry grown and will give the greatest possible return for the amount of land devoted to its culture.

## How to Plant, Grow and Prune the Giant Himalaya Blackberry.

The plants should be placed five feet apart in the rows and the rows ten feet apart. It takes 471 plants to plant an acre of Giant Himalaya. The first year the plants should be allowed to run on the ground. The second spring after planting prune the vines back to within one foot of the original plant and in March or April put up your trellis about as follows:

Use 4x4 posts and place them five feet apart, putting them between the plants. Have the posts extend from five to six feet above the ground and stretch wires from post to post. Attach the lowest wire sixteen inches from the ground and another wire on top of the posts. Attach a third wire midway between the other two wires. Barb wire is preferable, as it is usually stronger than plain wire and gives a better surface to tie the vines to and keeps them from slipping.

When the vines are long enough after their first pruning tie one vine to the left and the middle wire and one to the right about two and one-half feet apart, making a (V) and cut the tips of the vines back a little. Do the same with the longer vines on the top wire. Use the bot-

tom wire to tie the vines to in training them apart to start upward.

By tying and training the vines as above they will branch out the second summer and reach the ground, making a row two feet thick, producing from 40,000 to 50,000 quarts to the acre.

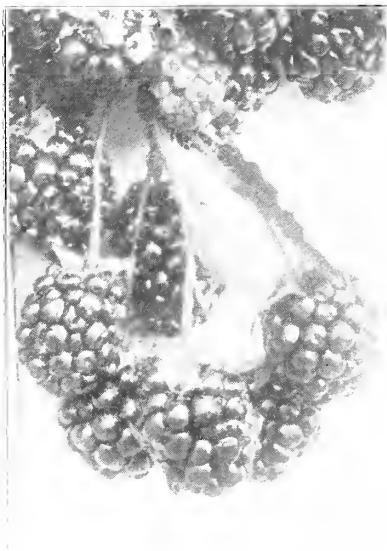
Keep the ground well cultivated the first summer. In the fall put some well rotted stable manure between the rows and in the rows if you have enough. Put the manure around the plants in the rows 6 inches deep. Cut out all of the old fruiting wood in the fall just as soon as they have finished their crop. This will save you any trouble from insects, from laying their eggs in the dead bark. Also place all of the tips of the vines that hang over your trellis from the summer's growth into the ground straight down about 6 inches. This little extra work should be done in September. They will then take root and give your vines strength to resist the snow and cold weather and in the spring, after all danger is past of any more cold weather or frost, then do your trimming and dig up your young plants, which you can sell at a good price or replant and have another field. From one acre the first year you can raise 5,000 young plants and from the second summer's growth you can raise 25,000 young plants and about as many every year after that. They are worth hundreds of dollars to you every year and you will find that they will more than pay your cost to care for every acre or less that you have of them. You may say that you would soon be overrun with plants and that the market for the fruit would soon be overrun. Now, then, allow us to give you a little example. We will say that there are 200,000 stores, hotels and so on, that each and every one on the average would take at least one 25 lb. box of evaporated berries a month. In the course of a year they would take 2,400,000 boxes of berries. Now we will say that they will pay 20 cents a lb. cash. Just figure that out. Now figure this out to supply the fresh fruit to evaporate enough berries to fill the 2,400,000 25 lb. boxes. It would take how many pounds of fresh berries when it takes 3 lbs. to evaporate to one? We will now let you finish the two examples. We know that you will agree with us that the coming business of raising berries for evaporating purposes is an immense undertaking and it will require several years to commence to be able to meet the demands, demands, demands. We say demands three times to make sure you understand the size of this new industry.

It is best to train the Giant Himalaya on one side of the trellis for two years and then two years on the other side. By so doing the pruning can be easily done.

Every spring there should be trained up three new vines upon your trellis for that year's fruit. Always cut away all weak vines as they appear and are of no use to you and will only be in the way.

We will be glad to answer any questions concerning the Giant Himalaya. Come to Morris and help us start the evaporating of berries for immense demands.

## EARLY ELDORADO BLACKBERRY.



Early Eldorado Blackberry

bamboo canes. We highly recommend this variety for large plantings and will be glad to give you any other information you may so desire.

One of the finest early blackberries that we know of, Eldorado is one of our New Macatawa Everbearing Blackberry parents, the other being the Giant Himalaya Blackberry.

The Eldorado is a large, oblong, conical berry with small seeds and core; flesh tender, sweet and juicy. Jet black color when ripe. Vine upright, hardy, vigorous and productive.

A high quality, profitable berry.

Blackberries offer a most remunerative source of income.

A crop of six hundred crates of sixteen quarts per crate from one acre is not unusual under average conditions.

They need apparently no support as the vines are just as stiff as

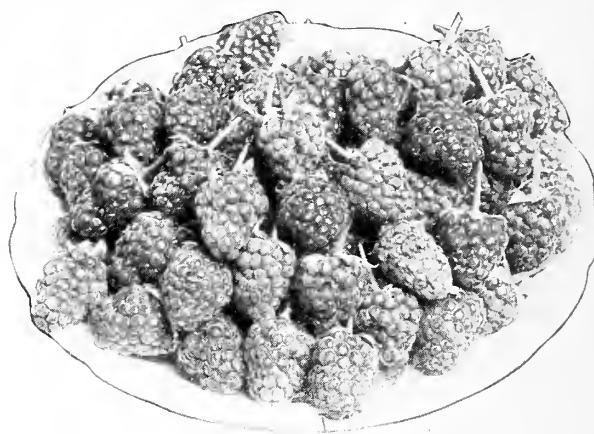
## SUPERLATIVE RED RASPBERRY

### From Europe.

The Superlative Red Raspberry is the largest raspberry known, being three times larger than the St. Regis. It is a more continual bearer than the St. Regis.

It is fast becoming the standard on the Pacific Coast and during the two past seasons it has brought \$40.00 per chest as against \$8.00 to \$10.00 for the Cuthbert. In 1907 Alfred Mittig imported 5,000 from England and in 1909 10,000 plants. In 1912 25,000 plants more.

The young plants are now being raised on the Pacific Coast and the demand for this valuable berry is increasing at a tremendous rate. We are only going to sell a few thousands of our stock of plants this season as it is very hard to get stock from England now on account of the war. We advise you to send in your order soon, before it is too late, even if it is for a dozen plants.



Superlative Red Raspberry

The Superlative is hardy in the eastern states and will stand just as much cold and snow as any other raspberry known. They have been tested out by us during 1910-11-12 and 13 to our satisfaction, at the Berrydale Experiment Gardens, located at Holland, Mich., which is owned and controlled by us.

The Superlative berries are velvety crimson, pointed and can be picked with the stems on like strawberries. The flesh is thick and firm and the berries remain in good condition for a considerable time.

One can pick the Superlative about the 20th of June and keep right on picking during the entire summer and fall. The canes are upright and need no support. They are from five to six feet tall.

New canes should be pinched back two inches when three to four feet high. This will cause the plants to make more branches and more fruit.

The Superlative prefers a heavy, sandy soil with good drainage and in dry weather it should be irrigated twice a week on the Pacific coast, and in the spring it should be mulched with old leaves or straw.



Superlative Raspberry Field

USE THIS ORDER SHEET. IT WILL SAVE BOTH YOUR TIME AND OURS, AND WILL HELP US TO PREVENT MISTAKES

Make all remittances payable to

## ALFRED MITTING

H. J. & ALFRED MITTING'S NURSERIES,  
Morris, Ill., P. O. Box 217.

Please send plants to:

To .....	Amount Enclosed, \$.....
Street or Avenue.....	How Sent?.....
R. F. D. No.....	When Shall We Ship?.....
P. O. Box No.....	What Express Co.?.....
Town or City.....	Freight Station?.....
State .....	What Railroad?.....
What County?.....	What Stage Line?.....

Quantity	Kind and Variety	Price, Each	Total
.....	MACATAWA EVERBEARING BLACKBERRY	1 Year .....	\$0.20 .....
.....	MACATAWA EVERBEARING BLACKBERRY	2 Year .....	.40 .....
.....	GIANT HIMALAYA BLACKBERRY	1 Year .....	.10 .....
.....	GIANT HIMALAYA BLACKBERRY	2 Year .....	.25 .....
.....	EARLY ELDORADO BLACKBERRY	1 Year .....	.10 .....
.....	EARLY ELDORADO BLACKBERRY	2 Year .....	.20 .....
.....	PLUM FARMER BLACK RASPBERRY	Tips .....	.10 .....
.....	JUDGE LOGAN'S RED LOGAN BERRY	Tips .....	.20 .....
.....	BURBANK'S PHENOMENAL BERRY	Tips .....	.20 .....
.....	BOSKOOP GIANT BLACK CURRANT	1 Year .....	.20 .....
.....	BOSKOOP GIANT BLACK CURRANT	2 Year .....	.25 .....
.....	MITTING'S PERFECTION RED CURRANT	1 Year .....	.20 .....
.....	MITTING'S PERFECTION RED CURRANT	2 Year .....	.25 .....
.....	MITTING'S SUPERLATIVE RED RASPBERRY	1 Year .....	.15 .....
.....	MITTING'S WHINHAM RED GOOSEBERRY	2 Year .....	.25 .....
.....	MITTING'S GOLDEN DROP GOOSEBERRY	2 Year .....	.25 .....
.....	KING EDWARD STRAWBERRY	STRONG, 6 PLANTS .....	.25 .....
.....	HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRY	1 Year .....	.15 .....
.....	HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRY	2 Year .....	.20 .....
.....	JOSSELYN GOOSEBERRY	2 Year .....	.20 .....
.....	PEARL GOOSEBERRY	2 Year .....	.20 .....
.....	DOWNING GOOSEBERRY	2 Year .....	.20 .....
.....	TRANSPARENT GOOSEBERRY	2 Year .....	.20 .....
.....	CHERRY RED CURRANT	2 Year .....	.20 .....
.....	FAY'S PROLIFIC CURRANT	2 Year .....	.15 .....
.....	NORTHERN STAR CURRANT	2 Year .....	.15 .....
.....	POMONA CURRANT	2 Year .....	.20 .....
.....	RED DUTCH CURRANT	2 Year .....	.20 .....
.....	WHITE DUTCH CURRANT	2 Year .....	.20 .....
.....	BLACK NAPLES BLACK CURRANT	2 Year .....	.20 .....
.....	VICTORIA CURRANT	2 Year .....	.20 .....

Quantity	Kind and Variety	Price, Each	Total
.....	CHAMPION CURRANT	.20	
.....	SHEPARD PRIDE RED RASPBERRY	.10	
.....	ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RED RASPBERRY	.10	
.....	PERFECTION IMPORTED FOR TEST	.50	
.....	BERRYDALE SCARLET RASPBERRY	.50	
.....	CUTHBERT RASPBERRY	.05	
.....	EATON RASPBERRY	.05	
.....	MILLER'S RASPBERRY	.05	
.....	THOMPSON'S RASPBERRY	.05	
.....	CUTHBERT BLACK RASPBERRY	.25	
.....	ROYAL PURPLE	.20	
.....	SHAFER'S COLOSSAL PURPLE	.10	
.....	CARDINAL	.10	
.....	GREGG	.05	
.....	PLAMER	.05	
.....	GOLDEN QUEEN YELLOW RASPBERRY	.10	
.....	YELLOW SUPERLATIVE RASPBERRY	.20	
.....	ANCIENT BRITTON BLACKBERRY	.10	
.....	CRYSTAL WHITE WHITE BLACKBERRY	.15	
.....	MERSEREAU BLACKBERRY	.05	
.....	EARLY KING	.05	
.....	RATHBUN	.05	
.....	BLOWERS	.05	
.....	WILSON'S EARLY	.05	
.....	SNYDER	.05	
.....	MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY	.20	
.....	LUCRETIA DEWBERRY	.10	
.....	VICTORIA BEST GREEN RHUBARB	.10	
.....	CRIMSON WINTER	.10	
.....	WAGNER'S GIANT	.15	
.....	GRAPE VINES	.15	
.....	CONCORD OLD STANDARD	.15	
.....	NIAGARA	.15	
.....	MOORE'S EARLY	.15	
.....	MOORE'S DIAMOND	.15	
.....	CATAWABA	.15	
.....	WORDEN	.15	
.....	WYOMING RED	.15	
.....	STRAWBERRIES	6 PLANTS	
.....	SENATOR DUNLAP (Per)	.25	
.....	WARFIELD (IMP.)	.25	
.....	GANDY (Per)	.25	
.....	GLEN MARY (Per)	.25	
.....	PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING	.50	
.....	SUPERB EVERBEARING	.50	
.....	BRANDYWINE (Per)	.25	
.....	PRIDE OF MICHIGAN (Per)	.25	
.....	KAVITT'S WONDER (Per)	.25	
.....	STEVENS' LATE CHAMPION (Per)	.25	
.....	UNCLE JIM (Per)	.25	
		Per Dozen	
.....	ASSORTED ROSES, OUR SELECTION	\$1.00	
	WRITE FOR SPECIAL LIST OF 1 AND 2 YEAR ROSES		

## BERRIES FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

The strongest possible argument you can use to persuade a man to buy and plant berries is to convince him of the fact that the daily use of the fruit on his table will mean many per cent added to the amount of energy he has for work and for pleasure, and many months added to his life. That our ideas along this line may reach the consumer of our plants, we give them here:

"Gold in the morning, silver at noon, lead at night." In the time of our great grand parents, and long before, fruit was thought to be "pure gold" only in the morning. Or probably they thought it was valuable in the morning only, for our ancestors seem to have had many curious ideas and many imaginary fears mixed with that common sense for which they are now so honored.

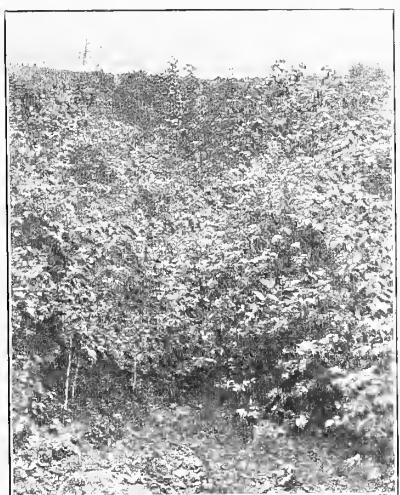
For instance, in those days folks would drink but little water because it was thought to be weakening. They drank wine instead, with the result that, in the morning, after a period of sleep, and with the stomach rested from stimulants, fruit seemed good to them. But later in the day, after they had imbibed more or less "strengthening" liquid, the finest berries or apples failed to have any charm, and were a heavy load for the jaded stomachs, even though fruit is the easiest of all fruit to digest and taxes the stomach very little.

All kinds of fruit, and berries especially, are wholesome and helpful to digestion when eaten at any meal. It is seldom that folks eat too much fruit—generally too little. Proper use of fruit will keep the blood pure and the digestive organs clean. Those men and women—those sensible parents who "raise them on fruit" and who now eat lots of it every day—will live years longer than those who eat an excess of highly concentrated foods, rich in protein. Strong foods, like meat, nearly always cause trouble; more and more of it as the eater grows older.

Dyspepsia, headaches, ill temper, irritability, rheumatism, disease of liver and kidneys, etc., can be easily traced to the enemies of good health and long life—too much stimulating food and too little fruit and water.

Seven people in ten do not know what it is to live. They are never at their best. Life for them does not contain nearly all the good things it should, or could, simply because of a sluggish brain and a striking stomach. Proper eating of fruit and drinking of water would mean far more vigorous intellects, more energy, more happiness, longer lives and better health for sixty million people of this nation. It would mean enjoyment where there is now worry and depression, keenness in place of dullness, and it would mean that work which now takes all the strength and time to command, would be done easily and quickly; bright minds and strong bodies depend on proper eating, right drinking and correct breathing and pure air.

And fruit ranks in importance with fresh air. When berries are picked, clean, they are fresh. They do not have sand or dirt driven into them as they have after long-continued handling and hauling through dust of all kinds. Fruit exposed to the germ-laden atmosphere of a town or city are bound to gather much dirt, which unfits it for food.



The Way Shepherd's Pride Raspberry Makes New Plants

## PROFITS IN BERRY GROWING.

As every berry plant we sell is intended to ultimately produce fruit for some one, no matter who buys it from us, we think that the following points will be interesting to our trade. They are good arguments for buying plants and they are good things to point out to anyone, since they are true.

We want to drive it home to every man who reads this catalog that berries are one of the best paying crops; that here is an occupation that will yield big money—more than many of the highest paid lines of work.

It is hard for a farmer who has become more or less reconciled to very, very small pay from the work he does on his land, to realize that right at home is an open road into a business which pays high wages. We want this man to grasp the fact that it is "up to him."

Big land owners, and business men who want to work their money, seem slow to understand that such a common thing as berry growing has wonderful possibilities for profit.

Expense to us for growing and selling has been less than apples or peaches cost growers in Colorado, Oregon, Washington, West Virginia, etc., where those fruits are so immensely profitable. Berry growing yields as much net income from five acres as corn, hay and cattle will from a hundred and sixty acres from the average farm.

Berries will yield a big crop in twenty months from planting. They are just as long lived and require no more cultivation or other care than tree fruits. It takes an apple tree at least eight years to yield a full crop. Six crops of berries are had before apple trees begin to bear when berries and trees are planted at the same time.

It would take a lot of money to keep a family during that eight years to wait, and to those who are making their living and for their home the early yields will come at a much-needed time. Some reasons why American farmers grow more peaches, apples and pears than they do berries, are that more nurserymen are raising trees while few are growing berry plants. The three are widely advertised, berries are not.

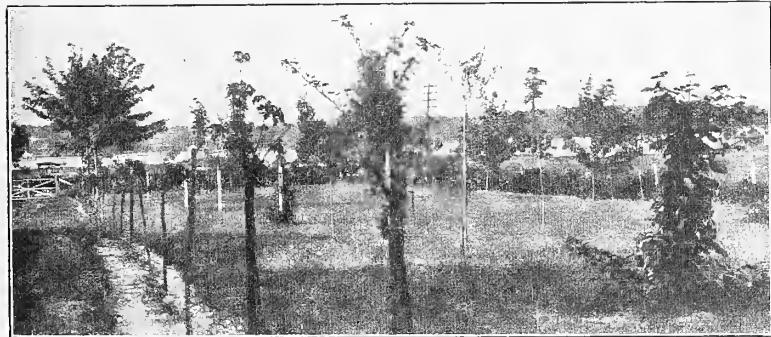
There is more money invested in the tree than in the berry business.

Naturally, when a good thing is well talked up, its advantages are seen and will be greatly developed. Apple, peach and grape growing is now the big industry in many sections, and each is immensely profitable. Yet with berries there is more net profit on the cost of growing on the time used and from the area planted than with large fruits. Macatawa and Himalaya berries, raspberries and blackberries have this one advantage over strawberries—that they are practically ever-living and do not need to be replanted every two or three years.

Six years ago the price for berries was nine to ten cents a quart. Equal grades now sell for fifteen to twenty cents a quart, with half the varieties scarce all the time. The price has gone up a cent each year during the last nine years, and, as it shows no tendency to stop even now, only those who have independent incomes will be able to afford berries after a few years if proportionately more are not produced.

It is necessary to plant new varieties of berries if the yield and quality are to be kept up to the highest point. Old varieties will not keep pace with the new ones. And the grower who depends on them is going to find that other growers are harvesting more berries with an equal amount of labor and from the same area.

Also, he will find that others are marketing better-looking berries and of finer flavor and quality.



Corner Yard in Holland. Himalaya Plants, Currant Bushes, etc.

## IF YOU CAN YOUR BERRIES YOU WILL REALIZE 50 PER CENT MORE FROM THEM.

When their are small crops of fruit, it is possible to sell all the berries you could raise on a thousand acres in one community for very high prices, but when there is a heavy crop so many wild berries and carelessly-grown cultivated ones are marketed everywhere for the best of berries, then is the time for you to make your money.

Later in the winter the prices will be high enough to suit anyone, and all you have to do is to get a home canning outfit and put up your berries in tin or glass. When put up in glass they look delicious.

We know that it pays enough to return the cost of the work and material and fifty per cent more than the average cost of fresh fruit. There are canning outfits on the market for any prices from \$10.00 up to \$5,000. With them you can get the results as big as the big commercial canneries. And your canned and preserved berries will be of a superior quality. This work may be done by your own family or hired help, and is no more troublesome or difficult than any ordinary farm work. No harder than making butter. There isn't any more danger of an over-production of canned or preserved fruit than there is of sugar or flour. During 1916 there were over 720,000,000 cans of peas, corn and tomatoes alone canned and consumed.

Every can of this stuff brought a good stiff price that paid the canners well. The demand for such food is interesting and increasing all the time, because everyone is learning to appreciate the convenience, economy, purity and palatability of this source of supply. It is all right to sell early products and crops in good years, when they are fresh, but don't depend on the fresh market for your profits. The middlemen will get the biggest part of your profits, if you do, taking the average year after year; but if you can your crops or your surplus, you will be independent and will be on the high road to success and prosperity.

We shall be glad to help you get a canning or preserving plant for the size of your crop if you will write us.

## JUDGE LOGAN'S RED LOGAN BERRY.

Originated by Judge Logan, Santa Cruz, California, only just a few years ago, this is the same berry that is so highly advertised in the Saturday Evening Post and other national magazines at the present time.

We have a great deal of confidence in this berry and have had considerable experience with it, and we wish that each and every customer that sends us in an order this year will include an order for at least a few plants of this fine berry.

We have tested this berry at our Experiment Gardens at Holland, Michigan, and find it to be fairly hardy when given protection in the winter with old leaves, straw or stable manure.

The Logan Berry is a cross between the raspberry and the blackberry, and partaking of the flavor of both, only more delicious than either. Seeds few, ripens early. Fruit large and uniform in size. Dark red and produces in immense clusters. The best results are obtained on a low trellis. Plant in rows seven feet apart and the rows six to eight feet apart. If you live in the northern states plant your rows six feet apart, and if you live on the Pacific coast or the southern states eight feet apart.

We have nothing but the true plants of this variety, and please remember this, that we guarantee all plants bought of us to live when bought at retail prices and we will replace this once free of charge.

For further information on this subject see prices and terms.

## LUTHER BURBANK'S PHENOMENAL BERRY.

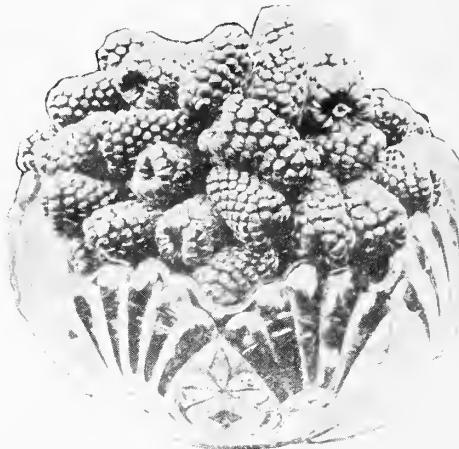
The largest berry with a raspberry flavor in the United States. Fine for canning, evaporating, pies, jam and dessert. Also, makes a fine drink and wine.

Alfred Mitting says:

"There is so much difference between the Burbank Phenomenal Berry and the Red Logan that there is no comparison."

Burbank's latest berry triumph is a cross between the Improved Dewberry and Cuthbert Raspberry. The color and flavor are those of the raspberry, while in size and shape it is more like a dewberry. It is described by the originator as "the best berry in the world," and "larger than the largest berry known of similar resemblances." The past season's experience justifies this enthusiastic praise. The berries grow in clusters from five to ten or more, and single berries grown under favorable conditions have measured three inches one way by three and a quarter inches the other. The color is a bright crimson. They are of a delicious flavor and very desirable for pies, jellies, jams, etc.

The plants are very hardy, thrifty and easily grown. Half a dozen plants in a garden or a back yard will furnish an abundant supply of choice berries throughout June and July and August. For fruit growers no berry can be more profitable than the Phenomenal. It is an excellent shipper and brings the highest prices whenever offered. For field cultivation, set the plants six to seven inches deep in the soil, six feet apart in the rows, and the rows eight feet apart. Plant in the spring and let them grow until next spring. We suggest that you place the tips of the vines in the ground to take root in September, same as the Giant Himalaya.



Phenomenal Berry

Keep the ground well cultivated. Then set your posts the same distance as the posts for a Himalaya field. And have them five feet high. Stretch your wires same as the Himalaya are to be trellised, using the same principle.

After the crop is gathered, cut out all the old vines and canes, tying up the new growth, which will bear the fruit the following season.

This berry is especially adapted to the Pacific coast states and south of Illinois and Iowa. Also, to some places along the Atlantic coast with a climate similar to that of New Jersey. It will only be a few years now before you will hear as much about the Phenomenal as you are hearing about the Red Logan Berry. We claim that this berry will stand more cold than the Red Logan, and we will gladly replace any plants of this variety that may kill from cold weather anywhere in the United States.

## BOSKOOP GIANT BLACK CURRANT. FROM BOSKOOP, HOLLAND.

In Europe this currant, which, by the way, comes from Boskoop, Holland, is considered a leader in small fruits. Although the berry is new in this country, there has been many extensive plantings, and a big opportunity awaits you in the growing of this grand berry.

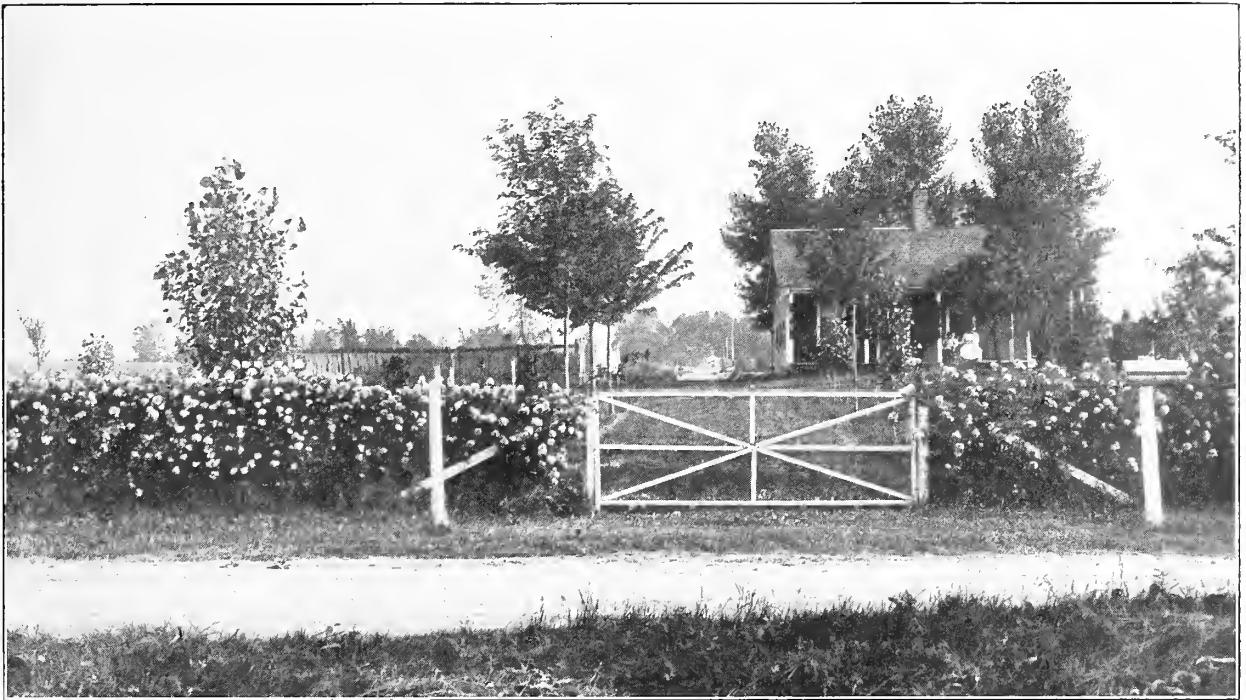
The fruit is handsome, black, and has a rich, sweet flavor that is very tempting. Three-eighths of an inch in diameter is the usual size of the berry, while the clusters are large and produce heavily to full size and color early; but they will hang on the bushes in perfect form and condition for a long time. Ripening all at the same time. One picking is sufficient to gather the whole crop. Climate conditions may influence the growth of the bush, but no matter whether there be much or little rain you are assured of a good crop of large berries.

Remember, that the black currant, with the characteristics of the Boskoop, is not a novelty but a commercial success.

## A LITTLE OF MY 49 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE.

As I travel over the United States I often come across people who are sick of being mere "runners on the road." Many a lawyer, judge, merchant and professional man wishes he had a place in the country and knew what to plant and how to go about it so that he could make an independent living there. These people are tired of city life and realize that there is something better for them on the green and brown hills beyond the ends of the streets.

The people who are willing to help themselves are the ones I want to help. As the years pass I see more and more clearly that the Lord gave us our hands to work with and our



Alfred Mitting's Summer Home

brains to think. He did not mean that we should use one only. We should think of the simple things. We should live the easiest way. But we do not seem to want to do this, and we keep right on looking for the secrets that will make the way easier. There is where the trouble lies, for there are no secrets, and everything is easy in this world if we only open our eyes to them.

When a man is rich and making lots of money he has many friends. But when he is poor, the first of these friends may give him a loaf of bread, but I doubt that the second will. So it's up to you to be judge of yourself and of your own affairs. Do your own thinking and put yourself in such a position that you will be in no danger of starving some day, physically, morally or mentally. Get a business you can be proud of, make your business your hobby, and you will make money and be happy. I do these things and I know how it works.

Each year we import to this country from across the water millions of dollars worth of nursery stock, seeds and bulbs. This, with the millions of dollars worth that are grown at home, is planted, and most of it made to produce fruit in a few months or years. There is an enormous growing demand for fine fruit all over the world, while the production is actually no more than holding its own. If, instead of farm boys and men going to the city and mills, they would go to a nursery or orchard and learn the business, they would soon be able to start for themselves and become independently rich a good deal quicker than they possibly could in any other work. And if, instead of struggling in a large city with an income that is too small, people would buy a place or lease a place in the country and grow fruits, they would find life easier, healthier and happier, and would find that they would be able to provide good homes for those that they love and cherish.

We will be pleased to hear from you if you are interested enough to learn the nursery business. We are working on a plan by which we hope to be able to secure more small fruit growers. We need to have a great many plants raised for us every year. May we hear from you.

The best soil a grower of fruits can have is a sandy loam. Here is how I would go about picking my location. Find an eastern or southern or southwest slope, and go about half way up. If you get too high you will lack moisture, and if you get too low down it will be damp and spring frosts will catch the blossoms. Air drainage is necessary for a successful fruit farm. An exception to the general rule is that peaches do well on hill tops. New land is best of all, and when you find it walk over it and look for brakes or bracken. In other words, wild ferns. But this is not the correct name for them. Brakes will grow only on rich sandy loam soil, which is exactly what you want, and the more brakes the better the soil is likely to be. If the ground is new, clean off the brush during

the winter and have it ready to plow as soon as spring opens up. If you have selected cultivated land, plow it in the fall before and let it lie rough over the winter.

Do not plant your fruit this first spring. Keep the ground in as nice shape as possible, deeply and thoroughly mixed, packed, so there are no air spaces; very smooth.

Plant no less than five acres of a variety if you want to go into it commercially. By having five acres of one kind, you can bring the buyer to your door. Where, if you have small mixed plantings of several varieties, you will have to hunt the buyer.

If you wish, you can peddle your fruit. Get at least five acres of land. Plant four acres in berries and use one acre for your residence, barns, fruit sheds and vegetable gardens, which will save you a great deal, and the fresh, healthy vegetables will be appreciated by your children.

In fact, your vegetable garden should be worth hundreds of dollars each and every year to you. You can make a fine living from such a place, and especially so when you evaporate fruit or can it.

By carefully reading this catalog you will be able to select your varieties that will thrive to perfection in your locality. If you are not quite sure, please write us and we will be pleased to advise you.

And if you are not able to stand all of the expense of planting so many acres at once, we will be able to help you. Let us hear from you. The berry business is the foundation of our success. We will cheerfully help you.

Do not use any fertilizer when you plant fruits, only stable manure. Wait until the following spring, then sow a ton of air-slack lime to the acre. Lime is needed to sweeten the soil, or correct acidity, to destroy insects, and as a fertilizer to a certain extent. If your soil is sour and full of poison, it is unfriendly to the roots, and it will be that no plants or trees will thrive or bear fruit. Other fertilizers can be added as needed, in the cheapest and easiest form to apply. When trees and plants come unpack them and put the roots in water, unless they are frozen, then they should be gradually thawed out in a cool cellar. If not ready to plant heel in roots, tops and all. When starting to plant, see that roots are wet; that the soil will cling to them. Trees should go an inch deeper than the graft mark, plant to the same depth they were before, which can be easily told. Plant in as long rows as possible to make cultivation and working easier. Keep the newly planted ground cultivated clean from early spring until frost comes. No matter whether you have weeds or not keep stirring the soil. Hoe along each of the berry rows; dig around the trees. Do this early in the spring and later, also.

After hoeing get a hand rake and rake each side of the rows. Use a slanted toothed harrow or a drag between the rows. Keep this up all summer. Going over the ground every ten days, as near as you can, unless it rains



E. De Roo Mitting and the Famous Row of Giant Macatawa

and afterwards bakes a crust on the surface, when you must go over it sooner. Do not let a weed get two inches high. Remember that you are preparing the plants or trees for next year's crop as well as finishing up this year's crop.

In the berry-picking season better get extra pickers and let the regular help go on cultivating. Moisture is the great need of all plants and trees, and the grower's problem is to get enough of it. Irrigation is practical in many sections, but it is expensive, and, furthermore, is not needed except in a few of the western states. Proper cultivation will keep moisture in the soil to an extent few appreciate. The sun and dry air draw moisture from the ground whenever a crust is allowed to form on the surface, but if you break up this crust and keep a two or three-inch layer of dry dust on the surface the moisture cannot escape. It is the same where there is a board or stone on the ground: there is damp earth underneath. Get this dust mulch on the surface early in May and keep it there all summer. Harrow as soon after a rain as you can get on the ground, as the ground begins to dry, and keep the water for the use of the plants and trees; forget about weeds and think of moisture, and you will raise a big crop if there is no rain from spring to fall.

Always cut all branches which bore fruit after harvest. Insects lay their eggs in the old fruiting wood, which dies and is of no use to the plants. If you let the old canes stand still until spring the eggs will hatch. But if this wood is trimmed out and burned the eggs will be destroyed. If you allow no dead wood or trash to stand or lie about your place you will not be bothered very much with insects.

Providing you plant healthy stock. And when you come to see us we will show you pictures to back our words. We haven't the space to spare here.

People should go to nature for lessons on pruning. Notice that a tree in its wild state when growing out in the open, where it gets lots of air and sunlight, has limbs right down to the ground. Then, why should we trim fruit trees 5 or 6 feet high? The sun should never directly strike the stem or trunk of the trees or the bark anywhere during the growing season.

This would interfere with the flow of sap, as well as with the other things. Leaves are meant to shield the bark, to absorb light and food from the air. They feed the tree just the same as roots do and keep the branches cool. A good, rich crop of foliage is necessary.

If the tree or plant is to thrive and grow and produce fruit that is worth while, do your part.

Plant one-year-old trees only. Those that have an upright habit of growth should be cut down to no higher than a foot or eighteen inches. Cut on a slant which faces the north, as the sap flows more on that side of the stem. And the wound will heal quicker than if the cut was on the other side of the stem. This cutting back should be done about a month after planting, or just as the sap begins to flow. Plan the head of the tree right there and then. Leave only three or four branches, growing in the right direction, and prune to form a hollow center or open head. Cut out all cross limbs each season. Note weeping growers, such as Burbank's Plum, should have a three or four-foot stem left. Peaches should have half of each year's growth cut back in the spring, as well as all dead twigs cut out.

Study the habits of growth of the trees you plant. Ask the nurserymen what they will do and how to handle them. Thousands of trees all over the country would be alive today, bringing the owners great profits, if they had been properly pruned and cultivated and sprayed. Instead of this, the orchardists forgot or ignored the spraying, pruned them wrongly or not at all, and made a pasture

of the orchard. The cattle or horses, to keep the flies off and to find a cool place, gathered under the trees, trampling the soil so hard that it would crack in the summer. I have seen these cracks so wide that you could put your hand in them. Think what the effect of this is on the trees.

Severe cold does not kill plants as often as sleet. On examining some of the plants which I thought that winter killed in the zero weather last winter, I found something I had never thought of before, but which is very important. The bark on many plants was pounded off several inches up and down. About a foot above the ground even the wood was worn away in some places. A little reflection told me that it was done by the sleet, ice and snow driven before the wind on top of the crust of snow. I followed up the idea, and sure enough I found whenever the plants were protected from the direct drive of the wind along the surface of the snow and crust they did not winter kill one-tenth as much.

I should like my friends and customers to investigate this.

### KING EDWARD STRAWBERRY (Per.).

Mr. D. J. Miller, of Millersburg, Ohio, says: "It is the finest thing on my place, beyond a doubt, and my careful and deliberate judgment is that it is the most beautiful and grandest strawberry on the globe. This is true of it wherever strawberries are successfully grown. The foliage seems to resist disease and insects, with no blighting or killing."

The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin describes King Edward as follows: Large, conical, blunt, very slightly necked, regular, brightly colored, fresh glossy crimson, attractive flesh, light in color, firm, fine grained, mild, sweet and good, blossoms perfect. First blooms May 7, full bloom May 21, first fruit ripe June 9. Period of the heaviest fruiting June 15 to 23. Last picking June 26. This was at Wooster, Ohio. Plants large, vigorous, light green, making a beautiful row. A very promising variety, originating in Holmes County, Ohio, where it is reported to have done exceedingly well.

### BLACK RASPBERRY PLUM FARMER.

This is the best all around Black Raspberry that will grow in the northern states. It stood the winters of 1911-12-13 and has been tested by us at our Berrydale Experiment Gardens in Michigan to our entire satisfaction, and we know that you will be satisfied with it.



Plum Farmer Black Cap

This berry stood the above-named winters without freezing an inch, and produced fine crops every year. It bears extremely large berries, often an inch in diameter. Of fine shipping quality, they are so handsome that usually they bring a few cents more per quart than any other variety that we know of. The berries are not jet black, but are a handsome dark brownish black that will not fade.

They ripen early and can be picked during a period not longer than four or five days. The flavor is excellent and is not lost during wet weather or shipping.

The plants are healthy, vigorous and sturdy. When not in leaf the canes are silvery blue, and for this reason are handsome in a garden or along a lawn. Plum Farmer is the largest Black Raspberry in cultivation, and one that will make money anywhere for you.

## PERFECTION RED Currant THE BEST.



**Currant Plants**

This is a new standard variety which probably is more generally planted than any other. In currant growing sections you can find this variety planted by the thousand acres of it. The berries are medium to large, bright red, and come in big, thick clusters which have long stems. This makes the crops large and easily picked. The flesh of the berries is pulpy, meaty and rich. Flavor is sub-acid, with no musty taste, even right off the bush. With sugar and cream the berries taste like sweet cherries. For preserves, jelly or jam, Perfection Currants are splendid. As the flesh is firm, the skin tough and the keeping quality of the best, they can be shipped anywhere, to arrive in a condition approaching perfection.

Berries should be thinned out to make them reach their largest size. Bushes are healthy and large. No special

soil or fertilizer is needed, and they bear a crop every year.

This variety has won more prizes and medals than any other red currant. We have two-year-old plants with single stems and bushy tops, of a peculiar strain, that has been developed especially for our trade.

## HOW WE PREFER TO DO BUSINESS.

**GUARANTEE.** Every plant or tree that leaves our nursery is a healthy, thrifty, lusty specimen; but plants are perishable things, and we have to set our limit to our guarantee. We will guarantee all plants and trees purchased at the retail price to live and be true to name. If they do not live we will return the purchase price with 8 per cent interest per annum, or we will replace the plants once, free of charge, within one year's time from date of sale. All complaints must be signed and witnessed by a Notary Public, and the plants returned to us, transportation paid in full, at the same time your complaint is sent.

In case the plants or trees do not prove to be true to name, we will replace them on receipt of the plants, when the express charges are prepaid to our city. We take great care to keep our plants true to name. All complaints must be sent in within one year from date of purchase, or the complaint will not be accepted.

**THE PRICES** given here are net, **CASH WITH ORDER**. We will quote special prices on quantities larger than our list here. Make all remittances payable to Alfred Mitting.

**SHIPMENTS** will be made as soon as the order is received, unless otherwise stated, or we think best to hold same until proper planting time. Or we will hold your order until Spring. We ship all berry plants by PARCEL POST AND EXPRESS, PREPAID. Currants and gooseberries and trees we ship by PREPAID FREIGHT. Our expert packers have been with us for a long time, and they understand their work just as well as a carpenter understands his.

If you will read the reference in this catalog you will find where we have shipped berry plants successfully to foreign countries.

## PRICE LIST.

Varieties of berry plants listed at 5c each are 25c per 6; 50c per 12; \$1.00 per 25; \$1.75 per 50; \$3.50 per 100; \$7.00 per 250; \$14.00 per 500, and 1,000 plants for \$25.00.

**PLEASE NOTE ALL VARIETIES LISTED AT 10c each are 60c for 6; \$1.00 for 12; \$2.00 for 25; \$3.50 for 50; \$5.50 for 100; \$10.00 for 250; \$20.00 for 500; and \$35.00 for 1,000 plants.**

Varieties listed at 15c each are 80c for 6; \$1.50 for 12; \$3.00 for 25; \$5.50 for 50; \$9.00 for 100; \$17.00 for 250; \$30.00 for 500; and \$50.00 for 1,000 plants.

Varieties listed at 20c each are \$1.00 for 6; \$2.00 for 12; \$4.00 for 25; \$7.50 for 50; \$12.00 for 100; \$25.00 for 250; \$42.50 for 500; and \$75.00 for 1,000 plants.

Varieties listed at 25c each are 6 for \$1.25; 12 for \$2.50; 25 for \$5.00; 50 for \$9.00; 100 for \$16.50; 250 for \$32.50; 500 for \$60.00; and 1,000 for \$100.00.

Varieties listed at 40c each are 6 for \$2.50; 12 for \$4.50;

25 for \$8.50; 50 for \$16.00; 100 for \$30.00; 250 for \$60.00; 500 at \$100.00; and 1,000 for \$200.00.

Varieties listed at 50c each are 6 for \$3.00; 12 for \$5.00; 25 for \$9.00; 50 for \$18.00; 100 for \$32.50; 250 for \$65.00; 500 for \$120.00; and 1,000 for \$225.00.

Strawberry plants listed at 25c for 6; 12 for 50c; 25 for \$1.00; 50 for \$1.50; 100 for \$2.00; 250 for \$4.00; 500 for \$8.00; 1,000 for \$15.00.

Everbearing Strawberries are twice the price of standard varieties.

Although we are not the cheapest nursery, neither are we the highest; but you may depend upon it that each and every plant we ship is good, and we aim to please you and give you satisfaction. We guarantee our plants to live. How many nurseries do that? Do you know? On'y about 5 per cent of them.

Read how we prefer to do business, on another page.

## PRICE LIST OF BERRIES.

### BLACKBERRIES—

		Price Each
Macatawa Everbearing.....	1 Year Old	\$0.20
Macatawa Everbearing.....	2 " "	.40
Giant Himalaya.....	1 " " Tips	.10
Giant Himalaya.....	2 " " Plants	.25
Early Eldorado.....	1 " " Sucker Plants	.10
Early Eldorado.....	2 " " " "	.20
Ancient Britton.....	1 " " " "	.10
Mersereau .....	1 " " " "	.05
Early King.....	1 " " " "	.05
Rathbun .....	1 " " " "	.05
Blowers .....	1 " " " "	.05
Wilson's Early.....	1 " " " "	.05
Snyder .....	1 " " " "	.05
Mammoth .....	1 " " Tips	.20

### WHITE BLACKBERRY—

Crystal .....	1 " " Sucker Plants	.15
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### DEWBERRY—

Lucretia .....	1 Year Old Tips	Price Each \$0.10
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### BLACK RASPBERRY—

Plum Farmer .....	1 " " "	.10
Cuthbert .....	1 " " "	.25
Royal Purple.....	1 " " "	.20
Shaffer's Colossal Purple.....	1 " " "	.10
Cardinal .....	1 " " "	.10
Gregg .....	1 " " "	.05
Palmer .....	1 " " "	.05

### LOGAN—

Logan .....	1 " " "	.20
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### PHENOMENAL—

Phenomenal .....	1 " " "	.20
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### BLACK CURRANTS—

Boskoop Giant.....	1 " " Plants	.20
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<b>BLACK CUREANTS—Continued</b>		Price Each	<b>GOOSEBERRIES—Continued</b>		Price Each
Boskoop Giant.....	2 Year Old Plants	\$0.25	Josselyn .....	2 Year Old Plants	\$0.20
Black Naples.....	2 " " "	.20	Pearl .....	2 " " "	.20
Victoria .....	2 " " "	.20	Downing .....	2 " " "	.20
Champion .....	2 " " "	.15	Transparent .....	2 " " "	.20
Mitting's Giant (new).....	1 " " "	.25			
Mitting's Giant (new).....	2 " " "	.50			
<b>RED CURRENTS—</b>			<b>STRAWBERRIES—</b>		
Mitting's Perfection.....	1 " " "	.20	King Edw'd (new & fine) .. Strong Young Plants, per 6		.25
Mitting's Perfection.....	2 " " "	.25	Senator Dunlap.....	" " " "	.25
Cherry .....	2 " " "	.20	Warfield .....	" " " "	.25
Fay's Prolific.....	2 " " "	.15	Gandy (Per.)... .	" " " "	.25
Northern Star.....	2 " " "	.15	Glen Mary (Per.) ..	" " " "	.25
Pomona .....	2 " " "	.20	Progressive Everbearing..	" " " "	.50
Red Dutch.....	2 " " "	.20	Superb Everbearing.....	" " " "	.50
<b>WHITE CurrANT—</b>			Americus Everbearing....	" " " "	.50
White Dutch.....	2 " " "	.20	Brandywine (Per.).....	" " " "	.25
<b>RED RASPBERRIES—</b>			Pride of Michigan (Per.) ..	" " " "	.25
Mitting's Superlative.....	1 " " Sucker Plants	.15	Kavitt's Wonder (Per.) ..	" " " "	.25
Shepard Pride.....	1 " " "	.10	Stevans' Lt. Cham. (Per.)	" " " "	.25
St. Regis Everbearing.....	1 " " "	.10	Uncle Jim (Per.).....	" " " "	.25
Perfection (new).....	1 " " "	.50			
✓ Berrydale Scarlet (new)....	1 " " "	.50			
Cuthbert .....	1 " " "	.05	<b>ASSORTED ROSES—</b>		Per Dozen
Eaton .....	1 " " "	.05	Our Selection, all Hardy Tea.....	1 Year Old	\$1.00
Miller's .....	1 " " "	.05	<b>GRAPES—</b>		
Thompson's .....	1 " " "	.05	Concord .....	1 Year Old Vines, Strong	.15
<b>YELLOW RASPBERRY—</b>			Niagara .....	1 " " " "	.15
Golden Queen.....	1 " " "	.10	Moore's Early.....	1 " " " "	.15
Yellow Superlative.....	1 " " "	.20	Moore's Diamond.....	1 " " " "	.15
			Catawba .....	1 " " " "	.15
			Worden .....	1 " " " "	.15
			Wyoming Red.....	1 " " " "	.15
<b>GOOSEBERRIES—</b>			<b>RHUBARB—</b>		
Mitting's Whinham.....	2 " " Plants	.25	Victoria Best Green.....	1 " " Roots	10
Mitting's Golden Drop.....	2 " " "	.25	Burbank's Crimson Winter.	1 " " "	.10
Houghton .....	1 " " "	.15	Wagner's Giant Crimson....	1 " " "	.15
Houghton .....	2 " " "	.20	Mitting's Wonder (new)....	1 " " "	.50

### UPON THIS PLAN I TAKE MY STAND.

First the mite and then the pound the ant used to build the mound that hid the rabbit from the hound.

RICHARD PETTY.

In this is our great Creator's decree. First the acorn

and then the tree that furnished the lumber to build the ship that plies the sea that it may bear its burden of blessings to you and me.

This little jingle may not seem much to thee, but in it great truths I see.

# H. J. AND ALFRED MITTING'S NURSERIES

Wholesalers, Retailers and Growers

SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES ROSES AND BERRIES

Office in the  
First Trust & Savings Bank Building.

P. O. Box 217

Morris, Illinois

We have a beautiful stock of two-year-old rose bush plants on their own roots. In order to move this stock quickly, we are going to give our many friends and customers the benefit of wholesale prices.

Send us a trial order. You will be surprised to find that we will send you some of the finest stock you ever saw, all varieties true to name. We do not substitute.

We guarantee satisfaction, and we know that you will be glad to show these plants and the flowers they will produce to your friends.

## HYBRIDIZED POTATO SEED

From the Seed-Balls—Headquarters Stock.

Millions never saw a Potato Seed-Ball. Thousands have tried in vain to get the seed. Now is your opportunity. This unrivaled seed will produce an endless variety of new kinds. Your fortune may be in one of them. They are as easy to grow as tomatoes.

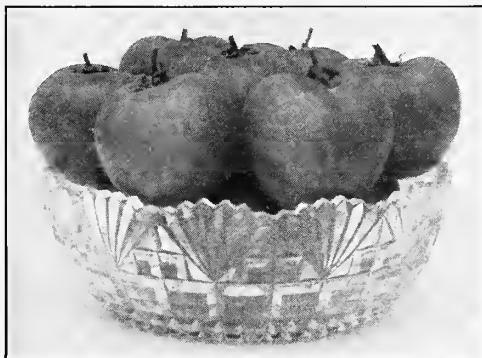


Photo of Potato Seed-Balls—One-half Natural Size  
**IT IS FROM THESE THAT ALL VALUABLE NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES ARE PRODUCED.**

Growing new and distinct Seedling Potatoes from the Seed-Ball Seed is intensely interesting. They will be the greatest curiosity of your garden. This seed will positively produce innumerable new kinds, colors, shapes, sizes and qualities. The product will astonish you. Some may be of immense value and bring you a golden harvest. Every farmer, gardener and bright boy should plant a few packets. You may be one of the lucky ones. Full directions on every packet.

### Read These Extracts From Customers' Letters

"I grew 101 potatoes from one plant of your Potato Seed. Every plant was a different variety." Mrs. Ellen Keener.

"I raised 50 hills from one packet; many kinds and colors; some early, some late; 94 potatoes in one hill." J. H. Skinner.

"Your remarkable Potato Seed produced white, pink, red, purple, blue, cream, russet and black potatoes." W. M. Johnson.

"Your Potato Seed is a wonder. I grew 115 different varieties from one packet—the finest I ever saw." C. E. Flint.

"I grew 45 pounds of Seeding Potatoes from one packet. I expect wonders from them next year." Thomas Lucas.

**Packet 15c, 2 for 25c, 5 for 50c, 10 for \$1.00.**

We have an immense stock. You doubtless remember reading in our advertisements that we are offering fine, clean, strong, healthy and true-to-name roses at 25c each, express prepaid to any city in the United States. You should take advantage of this fine offer. We aim to please you.

Listed here are some of the finest roses in existence. Take advantage of this great offer and order now. To give you an idea of what a bargain offer we are making in selling these plants at 25c each, we give the regular retail price after each item.

## THE BEST HARDY GARDEN ROSES. (Hybrid Perpetuals.)

**Anna De Diesbach**—The famous "Glory of Paris." Bright, deep clear pink, of largest size; fine bud and open flower, 35c.

**Baroness Rothschild**—Bright, clear pink; the largest blooms are grown on stiff canes, 50c.

**Captain Christy**—Delicate peach-blown pink; large and full, 50c.

**Frau Karl Druschki**—This grand white rose has become well known as the best snow-white rose ever introduced; a big grower and has the vigor and hardiness of an oak, 25c.

**General Jacqueminot**—Crimson scarlet; large, full and very fragrant, 65c.

**His Majestic**—Deep, dark crimson; blooms are full, of great size; one of the sweetest perfumed roses, 25c.

**Hugh Dickson**—A vigorous, free grower and perpetual bloomer; brilliant crimson, sweetly scented; one of the finest roses, 75c.

**J. B. Clark**—The color is unique, being deep scarlet, shaded blackish crimson, with rich bloom like a plum flower; large and beautiful, 50c.

**Magna Charta**—Bright rose; very large and double, of good form and extra fragrant, 75c.

**Mrs. John Laing**—A splendid rose, perfectly hardy, with immense flowers, full and double, borne in great profusion. Color clear, bright, shining pink, exquisitely shaded; awarded gold medal; cannot be too highly recommended, \$1.00.

**Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford (Alex Dickson, 1894)**—Clear, rosy pink, the outer petals shaded with pale flesh; one of the finest roses, \$1.00.

**Paul Neyron**—Deep rose flowers, of immense size; indeed, many claim this to be the largest rose grown, 75c.

**Prince Camille De Rohan**—Deep velvety crimson maroon, full of good form and perhaps the best of all hardy dark roses, 35c.

**Ulrich Brunner**—Cherry red; of immense size; fine form and most effective in the garden; should be in everyone's collection, \$1.00.

#### THE BEST HARDY EVERBLOOMING HYBRIDS—TEA ROSES

**Countess of Gosford**—Salmon pink, 40c.

**Deal Hole**—Silver carmine, 45c.

**Farben Koenigin**—Carmine and rosy crimson, 35c.

**General McArthur**—Dark, velvety scarlet, 35c.

**Jonkherr J. L. Mock**—Imperial pink, 75c.

**Killarney**—Beautiful pink, 50c.

**Melody**—Deep saffron yellow, 50c.

**Winnie Davis**—Salmon pink; a grand rose, 30c.

**Florence Pemberton**—Creamy white, supposed pink; large and full; perfect, 40c.

**Grussan Teplitz**—Bright crimson; a perpetual bloomer and very sweet, 50c.

**Lady Ashtown**—Light rose salmon, 50c.

**Mme. Abel Chatney**—Deep salmon, 35c.

**Mrs. Aaron Ward**—Indian yellow, 40c.

**My Maryland**—Salmon pink, 35c.

**Perle Von Godesburg**—Lemon yellow, 50c.

**Pres. Taft**—Salmon pink, \$1.00.

**Richmond**—A new dark red rose, \$1.

**Sunburst**—Orange, copper and gold, \$1.00.

**La France**—The sweetest silver pink rose, 35c.

**Mad. Caroline Testout**—Grandest pink rose, 75c.

**Mary, Countess of Illchester**—A grand crimson carmine, deliciously scented, 25c.

**Mad. Leon Paine**—Silvery salmon, a beautiful rose, 45c.

#### SELECTED ROSES

**Lady Hillington**—Deep yellow; probably the best yellow rose up to date, 25c.

**Maman Cochet**—Pink and white, 25c.

**Souvenir De Pierre Notting**—Orange yellow, 35c.

#### HARDY CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES

**American Pillar**—Hardy in the coldest climate; apple blossom color, 75c.

**Dorothy Perkins**—Pink; a vigorous growing rambler, 25c.

**Ctblg. Eliole De France**—Rich velvety crimson; very vigorous; always in flower through the heat of summer, \$1.00.

**Flower of Fairfield**—Hardy in coldest climate; a crimson rambler rose, 50c.

**Mme. Alfred Carter**—The grandest white climber; always in bloom, 75c.

**Silver Moon**—A large single white rose; beautiful foliage, very vigorous, 50c.

**Dr. W. Van Fleet**—Flesh pink; a superb rose, 30c.

#### THE FINEST CLIMBING HYBRID TEA ROSES

**Climbing Caroline Testout**—A magnificent hardy pink climber; very vigorous, 75c.

**Climbing Kaserin Augusta Victoria**—A beautiful white rose; very free, 75c.

**Climbing Belle Siebrecht**—Imperial pink; a prolific bloomer; very sweet, 50c.

**Climbing Killarney**—Deep shell pink; mildews on walls, 75c.

**Gloire Dijon**—Buff with orange center; always in bloom; hardy and very sweetly scented, 35c.

**Reine Marie Henrietta**—Deep cherry red; a grand climber, 50c.

**Wm. Allen Richardson**—Deep orange yellow; medium sized, beautiful buds, 45c.

**Gainsborough**—Flesh pink; large, full, rich fragrance; a grand rose, in bloom all summer, 35c.

#### THE BEST YELLOW AND COPPER SHADE ROSES.

**Betty**—H. T. coppery rose, 40c.

**Duchess of Wellington**—H. T. saffron coppery yellow, 50c.

**Lady Hillington**—T. orange yellow; grand, 25c.

**Mme. Ravary (Budded)**—H. T. orange yellow, 40c.

**Melody**—Deep canary yellow, 25c.

**Mrs. Aaron Ward**—Center Indian yellow with primrose edges, 50c.

**Mrs. A. R. Waddel**—Scarlet buds opening to deep saffron, 25c.

**Souvenir De Pierre Notting**—Apricot yellow, 25c.

# PROPER PLANTING DISTANCES FOR VARIETIES LISTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

## **BLACKBERRIES—**

Macatawa Everbearing	.5 ft. apart in row, rows	8 ft. apart
Giant Himalaya	.5 "	" " " 10 "
Early Eldorado	.5 "	" " " 8 "
Ancient Britton	.5 "	" " " 8 "
Mersereau	.5 "	" " " 8 "
Early King	.5 "	" " " 8 "
Rathbun	.5 "	" " " 8 "
Blowers	.5 "	" " " 8 "
Wilson's Early	.5 "	" " " 8 "
Snyder	.5 "	" " " 8 "
Mammoth	.6 "	" " " 10 "
Crystal White	.4 "	" " " 7 "

## **DEWBERRY—**

Lucretia	.6 "	" " " 8 "
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## **BLACK RASPBERRY—**

Plum Farmer	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Cuthbert	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Royal Purple	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Shaffer's Colossal Purp.	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Cardinal	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Gregg	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Palmer	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Logan Berry	.6 "	" " " 8 "
Phenomenal Berry	.6 "	" " " 8 "

## **BLACK CURRANT—**

Boskoop Giant	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Black Naples	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Victoria	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Champion	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Mitting's Giant	.6 "	" " " 6 "

## **RED CURRANT—**

Mitting's Perfection	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Cherry	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Fay's Prolific	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Northern Star	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Pomona	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Red Dutch	.5 "	" " " 5 "

## **WHITE CURRANT—**

White Dutch	.5 "	" " " 5 "
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## **RED RASPBERRY—**

Mitting's Superlative	.3 "	" " " 5 "
Shepard Pride	.3 "	" " " 6 "
St. Regis	.4 "	" " " 6 "

Perfection	3 ft. apart in row, rows	5 ft. apart
Berrydale Scarlet	.2 "	" " " 5 "
Cuthbert	.4 "	" " " 6 "
Eaton	.4 "	" " " 6 "
Miller's	.3 "	" " " 5 "
Thompson's	.4 "	" " " 6 "

## **YELLOW RASPBERRY—**

Golden Queen	.3 "	" " " 5 "
Yellow Superlative	.3 "	" " " 5 "

## **GOOSEBERRY—**

Mitting's Whinham	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Mitting's Golden Drop	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Houghton	.6 "	" " " 6 "
Josselyn	.6 "	" " " 6 "
Pearl	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Downing	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Transparent	.6 "	" " " 6 "

## **STRAWBERRY—**

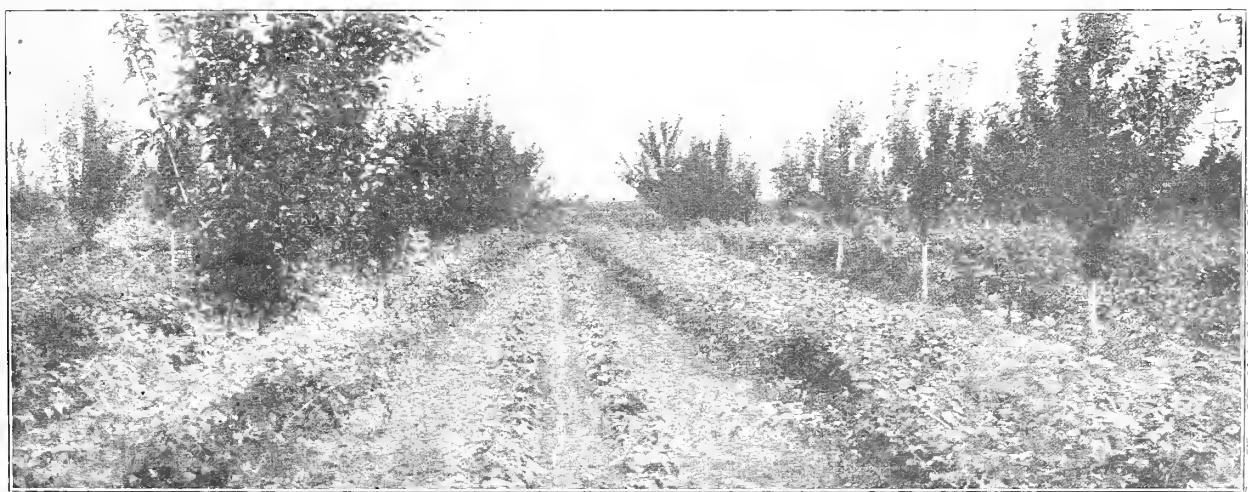
King Edward	.1 "	" " " 3 "
Senator Dunlap	.1 "	" " " 4 "
Warfield	.1 "	" " " 4 "
Gandy	.1 "	" " " 5 "
Glen Mary	.1 "	" " " 5 "
Progressive	.15 in.	" " " 5 "
Superb	.15 in.	" " " 5 "
Americus	1 ft.	" " " 4 "
Brandywine	.1 "	" " " 4 "
Pride of Michigan	.1 "	" " " 4½ "
Kavitt's Wonder	.2 "	" " " 6 "
Stevans' Late Cham	.2 "	" " " 6 "
Uncle Jim	.15 in.	" " " 5 "

## **GRAPE—**

Concord	6 ft.	" " " 8 "
Niagara	.6 "	" " " 8 "
Moore's Early	.7 "	" " " 7 "
Moore's Diamond	.7 "	" " " 8 "
Catawba	.6 "	" " " 8 "
Worden	.6 "	" " " 8 "
Wyoming Red	.5 "	" " " 7 "

## **RHUBARB—**

Victoria Best Green	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Burbank's Crim. Wntr.	.5 "	" " " 5 "
Wagner's Giant Crim.	.6 "	" " " 6 "
Mitting's Wonder	.5 "	" " " 5 "



Raspberries, Beans and Fruit Trees

# FACTS ABOUT MORRIS, ILLINOIS

Compiled by  
**MORRIS COMMERCIAL CLUB**  
G. Robt. Galloway, Secretary

College	St. Angelas Academy.
Schools	New modern high school, remodeled Center grade buildings, three new ward buildings and large parochial school.
Population	(1910) 4,563; (1916) 5,000.
Banks	Three National and one State bank.
Building and Loan	Application has been made to the State for a charter to organize a \$1,000,000 corporation. (Organized by the Commercial Club to meet the demand for houses.)
Clubs	Rotary, Eagles, K. of C., K. of P., Women's Club, Commercial Club.
<b>COMMERCIAL CLUB AND GRUNDY COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, 300 member</b>	
Churches	Nine.
Canals	Illinois and Michigan Canal. Proposed Great Lakes to the Gulf Deep Water-way.
Express Companies	Two.
Electricity	For general lighting, 7 K.W. net. For power, rated in proportion to amount used.
Fire Department	Best volunteer department in the State.
Garages	Six.
Hospitals	One. Owns best X-ray machine possible to obtain.
Hotels	Five.
Illinois National Guard Co.	One. Now organizing under the direction of the Morris Commercial Club.
Newspapers	One daily. One weekly.
Soils	Morris is surrounded by a rich, sandy loam adapted to raising nursery stock.
Postoffice	Rural routes, six. Employees, fifteen. Annual receipts, \$16,000.
Public Library	Cost, \$12,000.
Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois	Electric service from two stations, Joliet and Ottawa, by two high voltage transmission lines carrying 33,000 volts. Third line now being constructed.
Railroads	Steam, one. Electric two. Steam—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, double track, main line, Chicago to Kansas City. Electric—Chicago, Ottawa and Peoria Interurban, McKinley System, Fox and Illinois Union, Interurban, Morris to Yorkville.
	Morris is the county seat of Grundy County.
	<b>MORRIS IS THE HOME OF THE MITTING NURSERIES.</b>
	Morris is sixty-two miles southwest of Chicago.
	Morris is twenty-two miles southwest of Joliet.
	Morris has drinking water supplied by deep water wells.
	Morris is decidedly a healthful city.
	Morris is in the heart of the Corn Belt.
	Morris is in the center of the most fertile agricultural district in central United States.
	Morris is essentially a city of homes.
	<b>MORRIS FLORAL COMPANY, FOUNDED 1893 BY ALFRED MITTING.</b>
	"Morris, the Small City with the Big Stride."
	For further information, address Morris Commercial Club, Morris, Illinois.



#### Mitting's Strain of Whinham's Gooseberry

AS LARGE as an English Walnut—the largest Gooseberry known. When picked for early market, shortly before fully ripe, the color is creamy green, but when left on plant until mellow it is clear red. Flaver rich and grapy, very sweet. Fine for dessert, extra good in pies and jams, cans especially well. Our plants made an extra strong growth this year, and do not have a sign of mildew or disease, nor are they damaged by insects. This is the finest all-round Gooseberry you can grow. Without exception, visitors who saw our bushes left orders for plants. All said it was decidedly the most attractive Gooseberry they had ever seen. Extra strong, two-year-old plants, grown on single stems, with bushy tops—Mitting's selected superior strain.

Mitting's Golden Drop Gooseberry is shown in full colors and fully described, on the inside of front cover. Turn to it.



Five-year Himalaya Berry bushes at picking time. Immense clusters of berries load down the outside of branches, making picking short and easy. Supports not a necessity, but trellising, as with grapes, makes cultivating, etc., easier.

